NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 73) Broadway.—OPERA OLYMPIC THEATRE Broadway, between Houston

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway .- VARIETY UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FUN IN A FOG—OLD PRIL'S BIRTHDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—Midsummer Night's DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.—VARIETT WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street. Used Ur-Karay.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - BUFFALO BILL-MARKED

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN .- SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-DE. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway. - Science

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, August 28, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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WHAT OF THE STONE PIER-the new pier No. 1, which the Inman steamer City of Limerick, when moving only at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, smashed to pieces as If it had been a pile of empty boxes? Hardly an impression was made upon the vessel and not a passenger on board felt the collision. Yet seventy-five feet of the dock, it is reported, has been so badly crushed that the work will have to be done over again. The damage is estimated at ten thousand dollars. Not only was every block of coping either displaced or pracked, but even the several courses underneath were severed. This would seem to be Incredible if not actually seen. What sort of engineering and work must be there? Evimently a thorough investigation into both the angineering and quality of the work is needed. We have been disposed to boast of this new pier and the general improvement at the Battery, so well did it appear, and have urged the rigorous prosecution of like improvements slong the front of our rivers; but if such feeble work is executed it will be necessary to reorganize the Department of Docks and to subject every foot constructed to a rigid scienlific inspection.

KRUPP GUNS FOR THE CARLISTS. - Sevenbeen of these destructive cannon are reported as having been shipped at Kiel. From this it would appear that the Carlists are raising money, and that they are only beginning their struggle in Spain with the Republic. Still, with all its embarrassments, the Republic is doing as well as could be expected, and, we trust, will maintain the divine rights of the people against the so-called divine rights of kings.

How to CATCH A TARTAR IN MASSACHUserrs-Open fire on General Butler as a nomination not fit to be made for Governor. If he was bottled at Bermuda Hundreds he will not be bottled in the old Bay State.

The Chief Justiceship-What Alone Should Guide the Sciention. The Supreme Bench of the United States has, since its foundation, deservedly held the respect of the nation. As the high court of last resort it is indeed necessary that this should be the case. A judiciary in any sense corrupt is one of the most fatal signs that a people could exhibit. When assertions against the honor and dignity of members or the judiciary in this State were scattered abroad the citizen felt a sense of hopelessness as he entered into litigation. More than that, the fair fame of the Empire State in other countries was injured, and her financial projects, or those of bodies of her citizens, suffered in consequence. When impeachment followed and the charges were in many instances sustained never was a greater incubus taken off than in the removal of the judges who had degraded themselves and sullied the Bench. The overthrow of the Tammany "ring," signal service as it was to the case of the people, was scarcely of greater importance to all honest men than the downfall of the corrupt and undignified judges. It was scarcely necessary to go back the strong words of Bolingbroke to discover the dangers we underwent. Men felt it who had never heard his name. When this was the case with the Bench of a single though important State, it follows that it would appear a small thing beside the terror we should feel if a similar shade of distrust fell upon the Court which guards the interests of the great federation which we call the Union. The position of judge in that Court has always been one of the highest honor. In the earliest days of the Union it was looked on with becoming awe. From year to year its importance has been growing with the growth of the Union. Since the close of the war the manifest tendency to centralization has given it an elevation which the founders of the constitution could scarcely have foreseen. In the cradle days of the nation, common and mutually sustained as had been the struggle for independence, the young States experienced but few of the necessities for that more intimate union of interests which have since developed. Each lived more in itself. The severe lines of rights which the framers of the constitution drew around the States second in importance to the Presidency. are, therefore, all the more marvels of wisdom and foresight that the exigencies of to-day were dreamed to be well nigh impossible. The doctripes of Alexander Hamilton and those of Thomas Jefferson were more abstract in their day than it is possible for us to imagine. The railroad had not been thought of as a means of tying States together. The industries, whether agricultural or manufacturing, had not resolved themselves into sections, making one State dependent on others. The war, which left the South without State governments such as the constitution contemplated; which suddenly gave manhood and citizenship to four million slaves, and which in the North had given extraordinary powers

to Congress, was in the early days represented only by a sporadic sentiment of repulsion between certain classes—the slave-owners and those who condemned slavery. Every phase in the progression to the present entailed additional duties and greater scope for their powers upon the Supreme Court judges. When we recall, also, that during the term of the late Chief Justice Chase he was called upon to assume, for the first time in our history, the great responsibility of presiding over the Senate during an impeachment trial of the President of the United States, we can measure the enormous proportions of the figure which the Chief Justice must make in all our future history. The man who may sit in trial upon Presidents who have been the elect of millions, and who presides over the highest judicial body in the Union. must, indeed, be a man whose selection should be made with the greatest care. It is merely necessary to recall the constitutional supreme powers of this Court in order to indicate at the present juncture how learned, able, dis-

Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Article 3, section 2, says: -States. Article 3, section 2, says:—

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting aminassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admirality and marritme jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and loreign States, citizens or subjects.

In view of the vacancy caused, by the deeth

passionate and unpartisan the man should be

who is called to the judicial altitude of Chief

In view of the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Chief Justice, Salmon P. Chase, it devolves upon President Grant to name his successor in the Chief Justiceship. No appointment that the President has hitherto made approaches this one in gravity and responsibility. He is to present to the Senate for their endorsement the most necessary portion of the great balance wheel of the machinery of our national government—the balance wheel which, when true to the object of its construction, should forever govern and restrain the motions of the executive and legislative portions of our ruling power, in the pure interests of the people. It is a great opportunity to signalize a perfect devotion to the genius of our institutions, to the liberty which was purchased and repurchased with the nation's best blood and sustained by the efforts of great minds and at all times the cause of ready sacrifice by the citizens of a mighty nation.

To gather the views of our ablest lawyers on a question which is so much at the heart of their profession our reporters have sought such of them as are at present within reach. In another portion of the Henald the result of some of these searchings will be found. We are gratified to observe that on all sides opinion is given to the effect that the appointee should possess the highest possible grade of legal knowledge, joined to the clearest impartiality, the keenest acumen, the most irreproachable character and the loftiest integrity. That the United States Bar possesses several such is a cause of great gratification, as is also the fact that lawyers of great distinction cordially admit the possession of all these qualifications in men only associated with them through the membership of a common profession, while diametrically opposed to them in political and other views. We are sorry, however, to notice that the opinion has gained ground among the profession that other and smaller qualifications may guide the selection. Petty personal and political reasons are ad-

duced as likely to debar lawyers in every other

way capable, and equally small and partisan reasons are introduced as probable helps to the appointment. Much of this is inevitable in a profession so large and so filled by its very nature with rivalry; but it would cause us sincere sorrow to think that any of these would weigh one way or the other. It is a selection in which every citizen has the keenest interest, and will be scrutinized with all the intelligence of our thinking people, as their future, individually and nationally, may be compromised or preserved by the consequences of the act. We observe, also, a tendency to look on the selection as due to some portion or other of the Union. But the appointment is one that covers every State and Territory in its jurisdiction, and birthplace, practising place or adopted place has nothing to do with it. We do not want the best man in a certain section except he is the best man in the Union. New York is said to have high claims, and we may certainly be proud of the eminent names on its legal roll; but for an instant we would not press its claim if greater merit was to be found elsewhere. The range of the Chief Justiceship is as wide in its walk as the President's, and it endures "during good behavior," which practically means for life. Beside it the Cabinet officers sink into insignificance, and the position which it gives on an impeachment trial shows how far below it is the high position of Sena-tor. It is said that the President will not make known his selection until Congress meets in December. It is unfortunate that the completion of the appointment should give a strong excuse for any delay. We sincerely trust that President Grant will be led by none other than the highest motives in making this vital appointment. We have every reason to expect it; more than that, there is no reason at all worthy his consideration that he should select otherwise. There is nothing political for a Jeffreys or a Norbury to hunt down. A profound and what should be a lasting peace is upon us : prosperity is visible everywhere in the North, East and West, and is returning in the South with certain advance. Let us have, then, a man chosen for the qualities alone that belong to the position, and without any tinge of partisan favoritism that could weaken popular respect for an office not

The Pennsylvania Democrats and the Back-Pay Steal-A Rebuke to the Pharisces.

While General Butler, the republican, is defending the back-pay steal in Massachusetts like Rob Roy, who gloried in every phase of his "lifting" expeditions, from harrying the "Saxons" to devouring the sirloin steaks he had carried off "on the hoof," Mr. Speer, the democrat, of Pennsylvania, is defending his purchase of "butcher's meat" with the back pay on totally different grounds. Butler fathered the bill, fought for it, carried it, and makes "butcher's meat" of the spoils. His transports of joy at the success of his raid may be as real as those of the immortalized cow thief, but the people whose oxen Benjamin so uproariously slices may not share that joy. Yet the position of Congressman Speer at the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention yesterday was far less worthy of sympathy. He will rank among the Pharisees of the back-pay grabnamely, those who fought and voted against the measure, but pocketed the money when the bill was passed. The scene at Wilkesbarre must have been exciting when, the Committee on Permanent Organization having presented the name of the Honorable Robert Milton Speer for permanent President, Mr. Glatz, of York, arose and moved a non-concurrence. Cause, eception of back pay. Then Mr. defended himself; but, alas! his cause very weak. His action had convicted him. and he stood up only to invite sentence. This the democracy did not hesitate to pass. After an animated debate, in which the Convention was almost unanimously against him, he threw himself on their mercy and retired. Five thousand dollars worth of Phariseeism. nay, five hundred thousand dollars worth. would not pay any public man for the sternness of that sentence, with its rebuke to those of all parties who have done likewise. It is a hopeful sign for the democracy that they have thus had the courage to thrust aside a leader whose actions they could not approve. It makes it tolerably clear that the Pharisees of the back-pay will have even less chance with the citizens in future political conflicts than even the Rob Roys. Nor can it be expected that the latter will, out of their brazenness, escape the punishment which their weaker brethren of the backpay profits have brought upon themselves. Pennsylvania democrats have boldly placed themselves upon the record, and their action will receive the hearty approval of their party throughout the land. As to Mr. Speer, broken and pointless, he may retire from prominence, as he did with a pang from the

platform at Wilkesbarre. Besides this sterling piece of good work the Convention endorsed the Ohio platform, with its acceptance of the constitutional amendments, bid for the farmers and the mining interests by opposing railroad combinations that fetter transportation, said something about specie payments, merely, we suppose, for the purpose of saying something, and supported all kinds of reform. It nominated James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia, for State Supreme Court Judge and F. M. Hutchinson for State Treasurer, and adjourned. The adoption of the Ohio platform is significant of the course which the democracy will mark out for itself in returning to first principles with all the modern improvements tacked on. But the gem of the Convention will be the knock-down blow which it gave to the salary grabbers. signalized, as it was, by a stunner to one of their own party who voted with the opposition, but eat his "butcher's meat" with the majority. Well done, Wilkesbarre!

FROM OUR LATE HEAVY RAINS We have had day or two of passably clean streets ; but the filth in them, especially on the river fronts, is again accumulating, and our street cleaners or Health Board should consider themselves notified accordingly.

SERIOUS MARINE DISASTERS in the loss of property are reported from Nova Scotia as having fallen upon that tempestuous coast from the late destructive storm, though we are glad to hear that there was no loss of life as far as

The great storm which on Sunday last ravaged Nova Scotia strongly corroborates the opinion expressed in our columns regarding the anti-cyclonic origin of the recent Long Branch gale. The latter we contended was

The Nova Scotta Anti-Cyclone.

due to the northeast wind, which, by the centrifugal whirl of the atmosphere in a vast air wave, is shot off on the southeastern side of the meteor. These immense air waves, marked by a low thermometer and a high "glass," with the wind drawing around in the direction of the clock hands, descend from the chilly Arctic regions, and on reaching the Atlantic condense its warm vapor-laden air into violent and torrential rains, accompanied by the howling tempest. Just such a cold anti-cyclone, entirely the opposite of the tropical cyclone the night before the Long Branch gale, descended over Canada and produced the heavy and widespread coast storm which we had then to chronicle. On Saturday last another phenomenon of this peculiar anti-cyclonic type, but more distinctly marked, was reported as pushing its way over Canada and southeastwardly. It probably made a more eastwardly course than that to which the Long Branch storm was traced, and the effect is seen in the severe havoc along the Nova Scotia coasts and adjacent harbors. The prevalence of such gales in midsummer-two almost within one week-must open the eyes of our seamen to the necessity of informing themselves thoroughly, just before leaving our Atlantic ports for Europe, of the barometric conditions prevailing in Canada, as enabling them, by the aid of the weather reports, to anticipate these almost unknown but dangerous foes. The premonition of two such gales as that of Sunday and that at Long Branch and Sandy Hook would alone repay the international money expenditure necessary to throw a telegraphic network of signal stations north and northwest of the St. Lawrence Valley from which to get timely information for the storm forecasts.

FOOTE ON DAVIS .- Jeff Davis has had during his eventful career many thorns in his side, but none have stuck closer than that of Henry S. Foote. There has been throughout nearly the whole public life of Davis and Foote an irrepressible conflict between the two men. As rivals in Mississippi years before the war, during that war, when the former was President of the Confederate States and the latter a member of the Confederate Congress, and all along since, Foote has followed up his ancient rival. He can give trenchant blows, too, something after the Ben Butler style, when fully aroused. His last attack on Davis is as stunning as it is well merited. Davis is a firebrand of mischief, and continues to do more harm to the South by his ridiculous and imprudent speeches than a host of other men, and he ought to be exposed by courageous Southerners like Foote.

A CALL UPON THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal, one of the most influential republican papers in Pennsylvania, calls upon the republican press to plant the seal of condemnation upon the third term proposition at once, and affirms that, for one, it will not support General Grant, or any other President, in a third term. Will the republican press generally respond to this call, made, as it is, by so highly respectable a contemporary as the Miners' Journal?

THE MAINE ELECTION .- A correspondent of the Boston Post from the State of Maine avers that there is unusual cause for uneasiness among the republican managers of the present canvass. The most of this uneasiness, we are inclined to think, arises from the large number of managers and the scarcity of public plunder. Like the Western family that had the measles, there are hardly enough public offices in Maine to "go round" the entire republican party in the State.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

President Grant will not visit Washington before

Rev. Charles A. Dickey, of St. Louis, is staying at Barnum's Hotel.

Attorney General A. P. Field, of Louisiana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge J. M. Spencer, of Kansas, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, is registered at the New York Hotel. Max Strakosch and Signor Muzlo arrived from

Europe yesterday on the Russia. fessor M. Yarnall, of the United States Navy,

has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel. Triomas Mustin, for sixty-three years a clerk in the Treasury department, dled yesterday at the

age of eighty-five. Mrs. Judge Potter, daughter of General McNeil of the war of 1812 and niece of ex-President Pierce, is at the Astor House. Lieutenant Commander Henry F. Picking, @ the

United States Navy, is among the late arrivals at the Hoffman House. Mrs. Lotta Warner, one who knows, says that riris who run away with spangled circus men must

expect to be beaten by drunken husbands. Rev. Dr. Samuel Spring, father of Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, recently deceased, was pastor of the North church, in Newburyport, Mass., forty-two

William Saunders, Superintendent of the Government Propogating Gardens and founder of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, is dangerously ill

at Washington with billous lever. The Masonic fraternity have under way at least \$4,000,000 worth of new halls, most of which will be completed this year. The one in Philadelphia s the most magnificent structure of the kind in the country, and when furnished and entirely

The Lexington (Ky.) Press contains, without explanation, a story that the venerable General Leslic Coombs, well known all over the country as one of the kindest and purest men in it, has been arrested in that city on a charge of maltreating a little boy, four years of age. Let us have the whole

King Oscar and the Crown Prince of Germany attended a ball on the 5th inst. at Ringcrike, on the Tyriford, near Christiania. The new King, Oscar II., unlike his predessor Charles XV., is a rtend of Germany, and since he ascended the throne the disposition of the people towards Germany has already altered in favor of the latter, while the disposition of the Swedish-Norwegian Cabinet and people towards the Danish Cabinet and people grows cooler every day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1873. Midshipmas John M. Robinson and John W. Bean have been ordered to the Pensacola, at the South Pacific station. Ensign William W. Kimball has been detached from the Shawmut and ordered to special duty at the experimental battery, Annapoila. Md. First Assistant Engineer A. Adamson has been detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to of Pirst Assistant Engineer John A. Scott to the Monocacy have been revoked, and he is ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. California.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28-1 A. M.

In New England, and thence westward over the Lake region and the northern portion of the mid-dle States, partly cloudy and clear weather, with light variable winds and areas of light rain in the lake region, will prevail, For the Northwest diminishing pressure, with rising tem-perature, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds perature, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds and generally clear weather. For the Ohio Valley and southward to Tennessee cloudy weather and light rain, clearing on Thursday. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States increasing pressure, lower temperature and areas of light rain on the coast. For the Southern portion of the Middle States light easterly to southerly winds, lower temperature and areas of light rain, followed by clearing weather.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

The Storm in the British Provinces. The Local Superintendent of the Western Union Company at St. John, N. B., telegraphs to General

sckart, in this city, as follows:-Our lines have been more seriously damaged by the late gale than in any storm since the famous Saxby gale. The wires were badly broken between every twa stations all the way from Dorchester, N. B., to Plaister Cove. I have not yet received full details, but it will take a week at least to put the lines in good order. Several bridges were carried away. This impedes the repairs a good deal. Under all the circumstances I think they have done well so far.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Disastrous Effects of the Late Storm. HALIPAK, N. S., August 27, 1873.
Additional accounts of disasters by Sunday's storm continue to come to hand. The gale was severely felt along the western coast, At Kitch Harbor a store was blown down, a schooner driven ashore and a large number of fishing boats wrecked. At Island Cove several collisions of vessels occurred and a number of fishing boats and whalers were and a number of fishing boats and whalers were driven ashore and swamped. At Herring Cove and along the Gulf shore the ravages of the gale were severe, and the high tide caused much damage at Wallace, where a Norwegian bark, laden with lumber for Great Britain, was blown far up on the flats. Several wharves in Bedford Basin were destroyed, and the tents of the military at Bedford Rifle Range were carried away. Anxiety is felt for the safety-of the steamer Alpha, which left Sydney, C. B., on Saturday night for Halifax, and has not yet arrived. Several ischooners left Haliax for Sydney on Saturday, and great fears are entertained for their safety.

During the height of the gale in this harbor the United States frigate Powhatan narrowly escaped a collision with the Allan line steamship Newfoundland. By good management and dexterous handling of the vessel a serious disaster was avoided. nanding of the vessel a serious disaster was avoided.

ThS steamer Alhambra, from Boston, arrived yesterday morning. She encountered the storm in all its fury in crossing the Bay of Fundy. She left for Charlottetown in the afternoon.

DISASTROUS STORM IN CAPE BRETON.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 27, 1873. Despatches just received from Sydney, Cape Breton, state that a terrible storm of wind and rain has been raging there since Monday—the greatest known in Cape Breton for years. All the harbors are filled with vessels. Thirty vessels were driven ashore at Sydney. Farmers have suffered heavily.

ashore at Sydney. Farmers have suffered heavily.

Many buildings were blown down and the crops throughout the country devastated, and bridges were washed away.

The storm commenced at noon, Monday, blowing fiercely from the southeast, with the barometer at 29 degrees. The wind changed suddenly to the east, sending a tidal wave ten feet high sweeping towards the dock and wharves. The wind was blowing frightfully.

Among the vessels ashore at Sydney are—Valent, Matilda, B. Hunter, Nancy R. McRae, Maggle D. Grant Euxine, Zephyr and Aloha. These are total wirecks.

Grant Euxine, Zephyr and Aloha. These are total wiceks.

The bark Elestra, dismasted, is on the bar at the entrance to sydney harbor, flying a flag of distress all day. The schooner Chase is ashore undamaged. Fifty sailing vessels are at Cow Bay, all ashore. The Cunard steamship Alpha, from Sydney, put in there for harbor, with steam up and anchors down, and succeeded in holding down. The breakwater at Cow Bay is badly damaged. Bellou's Wharf is destroyed. The destruction to shipping in the Bay is frightful. Despatches received from Cow Bay this forencon state that the gale was still raging. There is great excitement at Halifax over the accounts from Cape Breton.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED COMET.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1873. A letter was this afternoon received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral B. F. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, stating that the comet whose discovery at Paris on the 24th inst. was announced in the HERALD of Monday last was also observed here by Professor Hail, as follows :-

Washington time, August 25, 15 hours 31 minutes, A. R. 7 hours 41 minutes 21 seconds, declination north 58 degrees 50 minutes.

This comet is a bright telescopic object, and as it is apparently approaching the sun it may become visible to the naked eye. Its motion is toward the visible to the naked eye. Its motion is toward the southeast. The comet announced by telegraph as discovered at Marselles on July 27 is the same as that discovered by Mr. Temple at Milan, Italy, on July 3. This comet was observed here by Professor Hall on the 24th inst., 14 hours 56 minutes, A. R. 1 hour 48 minutes, declination south 13 degrees 25 minutes. This comet is now a faint object and is receding both from the earth and the sun. It is an object of special interest, since according to the calculations of Mr. Schulhof, of Vienna, it has a period about the sun of little less than six years.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM CELEBRATED. Crowded Meeting of French Emigrants at Masonic Hall Last Evening-Tribute to M. Thiers and Gratulations on the

German Evacuation.
A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of French

residents of this and neighboring cities was held last night in the large room at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, for the purpose of testifying respect for the honored of ex-President Thiers. The building name of ex-President Thiers. The building, which has so often re-echoed with the patriotic sons of "Cuba Libre," contained last night another branch of the Latin race equally enthusiastic in love of country and power of lungs. Dark eyes and swarthy faces were seen on all sides. At about hali-past eight o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of officers, viz.—a President and Secretary, the venerable Dr. Caylus being selected for the former and Mr. Vihla for the latter office. After a few words of friendly import from Mr. Tujaque, of New Orleans, to his countrymen resident in this city, Mr. Noif, of the French Benevolent Society of San Francisco, paid a glowing tribute to the merits of M. Thiers, he said it was a proverbial truth that republics are ungrateful, and France had failed to appreciate his services, but at the present he might be considered the greatest citizen of France. Thiers was of the people and for the people, and was in marked contradistinction to the Duke of Broglie, who believed in the divine rights of kings and other similar absurdities. He therefore proposed, "Vice Monsteur Thiers et Vice la France;"

The audience gave back the cheer with immense vigor. It was proposed that an album, or medal, or an edition of "Washington's Life," written by Washington Irving, costing \$1,000, should be sent to M. Thiers, with an address of sympathy and admiration, which is to be prepared shortly by the following committee of nine:—President Cayins, Mr. Villa, Secretary; Messrs. Cogniat, D'Ouville, de Lassun, Dubois, Torillon, Vatable, Boucher, of New Jersey. which has so often re-echoed with the patriotic

OBITUARY.

Green Kendrick.

Green Kendrick, formerly a prominent whig politician, died suddenly at his residence in Hartord, Conn., on the 26th inst. He was seventy-five years of age. Mr. Kendrick served as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut in the year 1851. He was widely known and greatly esteemed. His children will inherit a large fortune by his

ARBEST OF A BAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

CINCINNATI, Onto, August 27, 1873. George Smith, the conductor on the freight train that collided with the passenger train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, at Montgomery, Onio, was arrested and committed to jail yester-day at Circleville, Onio.

WASHINGTON.

Government Inspection of Steamers Running Out of Baltimore—Their Bad Equipment and Liability to Disaster, Since the terrible disaster on the Potomac River, by which upwards of eighty lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Wawasset, a private examination of the passenger and freight steamers run-

ning out of Baltimere and plying between inter-mediate landings in Chespeake Bay and the rivers emptying into it, has been made, showing that not one of the boats was equipped as the law provides. One boat, carrying as many passengers as the Wawasset, had not the sign of a life preserver on board. The boats were not properly rigged, and no provision was made in case of fire. Yet this boat had all the proper certificates and all the mechanical ances required, while the report made shows that if a fire had broken out in the hull the same panic which alarmed the passengers on the Wa-wasset must have inevitably followed. On another boat the engineer owned the bar and waited on customers while the fireman was smoking his pipe on the bow and the captain indulged in a quiet sleep. On a third boat the officers and steamboat hands divided their labor between running the steames and laboring as deck hands when freight had to be shipped and unshipped. In general, while the usual inspection of boilers and hulls appeared to have been made in good faith and safety valves were all right, there was not the proper provision for flooding the boat or using the fire apparatus in the event of a fire. On another boat a large chest, marked in big letters "life preservers," was found on inspection to contain old rope, chains, and a mass of sand for ballast. The equipments were all defective, and in the event of fire the fate of the passengers could not have been different from that of the unfortunate passengers in the be made of the larger steamers running out of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

A more serious question presents itself to the Treasury officials, and that is, how to get men as local inspectors on the pay allowed who will de their duty. The same temptation besets this class of government officials as those government employes getting small salaries in other positions have to contend with, and that is the influence of money. Men will not run steamboats except for profit, and the object is to realize the largest amount on the investment. Return of the Government Inspectors of

Emigrant Vessels.

Messrs. Myers and Colney, of the Treasury Department, and Dr. Craig, of the Surgeon General's bureau, who were sent abroad by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the different systems employed by the steamship lines in transporting emigrants to this country, have returned, having made a thorough inspection of the German, Belgian and English points of embarkation, and the treatment of the steerage passengers on board ship. Congress authorized this to be done, and Secretary Richardson will submit the result of the labors of these gentlemen, together with those of Messrs. Sanders and Piper, who are still prosecuting the investigation, in a formal report to Congress at its next session. The quality of the food furnished, the sleeping accommodations, the sanitary arrangements of the different steamships, were all inquired into. The the number of passengers each vessel should be allowed to carry, the better ventulation between decks by means of machinery, the respective rights between the owners of the steamships, the masters and navigators and the passengers, and the appointment of an inspector, whose duty it shall be to accompany vessels carrying upwards of four hundred steerage passengers. The report will be made the basis of a bill, which will be intreduced into Congress early in the session.

Indian Commissioner Smith's Today

Among the Indians. Indian Commissioner Smith returned to-day from an extended tour among the Indian tribes on the Missouri and at other points in the West. During his absence he held councils with the representa tives of thirty-five or forty thousand Indians, and reports that generally he found them peaceable and inclined to respect the wishes of the government. He first visited the Chippewa Agency in Minnesota, and found the Indians, some 5,000 in number, on their reservations doing well. Some of them are farming, and quite a number of schoolhouses are being built. Subsequently he visited the Rees, about 2,400 in number, at Fort Lincoln. As they are hostile to the Sioux and difficulties between the two tribes are of frequent occurrence the Commissioner urged them to go to the Indian Territory. posed to consider the proposition, but finally promised to send representatives there to examine the country. The Commissioner proceeded from Fort Lincoln to the Grand River. Cheyenne, Brule, Yankton, Ponca and Santee regions, on the Missouri, and held satisfactory councils at each agency. He then went to the Winnebago agency, in Nebraska, to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, about 1,000 in number, to the reservation in Nebraska; and thence proceeded to the Sissiton agency, in Dakota, where he was joined by Secretary Delane. Here a most satisfactory condition of affairs was found to exist. All of the Indians, some 1,500 in number, are engaged in farming; have schools, wear civilized costumes, and live in houses like the whites. The Commissioner will leave the latter part of September for Texas, to be present with Governor Davis at the council to be held with the Kiowas and Co-

are to be present. Alleged Frauds in Indian Affairs. According to information received from a gentleman of high character in Arizona, recent developments in that Territory indicate that there has been great mismanagement, and, probably, fraud in the conduct of Indian affairs there. It is not alleged that the agents have all been dishonest; but they claim that, through some outside pressure, they are being forced to receive supplies of inferior quality at ruinous prices. The appropriations being thus exhausted before the year is half gone there is a great proba-bility that many of the Indians will be compelled to leave their reservations, and General Crook's year of hard work will be undone.

manches, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, on the 1st

of October, and at which Santanta and Big Trace

Smuggling Through the Matls. For several years the Treasury Department has had good reason to suspect that the European mails came laden with dutiable packages, escap-ing custom officials under the shield of foreign postage. So extensive has this species of smuggling become that the Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration to place some Custom House officer in the Post Office at New York, whose duty it shall be to decide what packages are entitled to pass free. Small packages frequently containing dutiable goods are received, and whenever a package is suspected the party to whom it is addressed will be required to open it in the destined for an interior city instructions will be sent to the Postmaster where it is to be delivered. All of our postal treaties stipulate that articles subject to duty sent through the mains shall pay the duty at the place of the delivery of the package. Seizure of Uncut Diamonds Unwar

ranted. Treasury Department officials say that the seiz ure of the uncut diamonds found on N. Lancaster was wholly unwarranted, if the statement published of the affair is correct. Uncut diamonds are free by act of June 6, 1872, and it was as much Mr. Lancaster's privilege to carry them sewed up in a buckskin bag as for a passenger to wear under-ciothing. The official statement, however, has not reached the department.

Another Congressman Returns His Back Pay, With Accrued Interest.

John T. Bird, Congressman from the Third dis-

trict, New Jersey, to-day covered into the Treasury \$4,870 back pay. More than that, Mr. Bird had in-vested a portion of the amount in stocks, and the interest accraed was also returned. This is a new feature, and already the question has been raised by captious Treasury officials whether those who have turned in their back pay should not also have returned interest on the amount drawn at the rate of all per cent per ? "um.